

A PLEA FOR CUBA

Is President's Special Message Sent to Congress.

IS BRIEF, BUT CONCISE

Document is Devoted Entirely to Affairs Pertaining to Island—Reciprocity Legislation is Strongly Urged.

The president's message was read in both houses of congress Tuesday. It dealt entirely with Cuba and was as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have convened the congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session, and, subsequently, by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded, not only by our interests, but by our honor. We can not, with propriety, abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic, she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also, to a certain degree, become included within the lines of our economic policy.

"Situations as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy, and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

"These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us, and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

"The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors; which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed short-sighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

"This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy, as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who serve her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward, and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

"The foregoing considerations caused the negotiations of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

"I transmit herewith the treaty as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"White House, November 10, 1903."

Tuesday's session of the house occupied less than half an hour, an early adjournment being taken out of respect to the memory of two deceased members. The president's message was read and referred to the committee on ways and means, the membership of which is yet to be announced. The message also was ordered printed. Aside from making provisions for mileage of members, no further business was transacted.

The speaker announced the following committees:

Rules—The speaker, Daisell, Pennsylvania; Grosvenor, Ohio; Williams, Mississippi; De Armond, Missouri. Mileage—Reeder, Kansas; Jackson, Maryland; Flack, New York; Lewis, Georgia; Butler, Missouri. The first three on each committee are republicans and the last two democrats. The house then adjourned until Wednesday.

Tuesday's session of the senate was also of brief duration. The session was devoted exclusively to the reading of the president's message in support of reciprocity with Cuba and to the routine incident to the receipt of the message.

The message received the careful attention of the senators and when its reading had been concluded Mr. Cullum, of Illinois, was recognized and moved the reference to the committee on foreign relations of the message and the Cuban treaty, the text of which had been transmitted with the message. The senate then adjourned.

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BISHOP IS THANKFUL.

Laude President Roosevelt for Having the Courage to Eat at Table With the Black Man.

The general committee of the Freedman Aid and Southern Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal church began a two days' business session at Lincoln, Neb., Monday. Bishop James N. Fitzgerald presided. Nearly all the bishops of the church were in attendance.

Extended reports were submitted by the general treasurer and corresponding secretaries. The report of the board of managers showed that 11,161 pupils are attending the schools maintained by this society. This surpasses all records in the history of the society. Appropriations have increased and the facilities have been materially added to. The total receipts of the society and schools for the year amounted to nearly \$500,000.

Short addresses by a number of the bishops following the reports were marked by the freedom with which they discussed the attitude of the two leading political parties toward the negro race. Bishop Cranston criticized the national party in power for its alleged remissness and declared his belief that it was time for the Christian people to desert any organization that thought more about itself and its politics than about the welfare of a people down trodden and in need of assistance.

Bishop Hamilton evoked applause by an eulogy on President Roosevelt, saying in conclusion:

"I thank God that we have a president who is not afraid to sit down with a negro and to show him the respect that is due."

Bishop Walden said he was glad they had a Senator Tillman in the south, because he was needed to stir up things.

Bishop Hamilton made the principal address of the day. He said that the Leland Stanford Junior university cost \$30,000,000, and that notwithstanding that great outlay of money its instruction was confined to about 1,200 or 1,300 students a year. The Methodist schools in all the south cost about the same amount of money and they were called on to educate 50,000 persons a year.

Bishop Hamilton said that Booker T. Washington was not the first person to introduce industrial training among the negroes.

The Methodist schools did that long before Washington began his work. More than 20,000 capable school teachers were the result of the Methodist education in the south. Bishop Hamilton said that a race could not be elevated by industrial education alone. The head and heart must be taken care of as well as the hands and other parts of the body.

"The north must solve the negro problem," the speaker declared. "The north signed no protocol that would allow southern sentiment to prevail in the settlement of the negro problem."

WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

Five Negroes Found Dead in Their Cabin Home, Near Marianna, Fla.

In a negro cabin near Blue Springs, eight miles from Marianna, Fla., last Saturday morning H. Y. Kelly, his wife and baby were found in bed with their heads crushed and two other children with their heads cut off. The bodies were very much decomposed.

The woman's mother discovered blood on the porch and called the neighbors for her assistance. The door was found to be locked. A plank was placed off and all the family of five were found dead.

The coroner's jury found circumstantial evidence enough to hold Allen Routhaus and a boy named Gordon, the nearest neighbors, who were at the inquest and acted suspiciously.

On Saturday previous to the find, Kelly was in Marianna and paid a bill at C. M. Messers' store, and that was the last seen of him alive.

Minister of Finance Suicides.

Italian Minister of Finance Rosano committed suicide at Naples Monday by shooting. He was found dead in his room, with a revolver at his side. He had been wrongfully accused of malfeasance in office.

AN INJUSTICE TO OLSSON.

Gunner Did Not Insult Flag of Confederacy as Reported.

The story sent out from Newport News a few days ago relative to a fight between Gunner Andrew Olsson, U. S. N., and Mayor Jones, of Hampton, proves incorrect, and an injustice to Gunner Olsson.

It was stated that the difficulty grew out of an insult to the confederate flag on the part of Olsson and that the alleged desecration of the confederate colors was resented by Jones. The encounter was really caused by another matter, altogether.

BRYAN ASSESSED HEAVY BOND.

Must Give Security in \$350,000 as Executor of Bennett Will.

In the probate court at New Haven, Conn., Saturday, William J. Bryan was admitted to act as executor of the will of Philo S. Bennett, an objection to him made by Mrs. Bennett's counsel being overruled. The amount of the bond was fixed at \$350,000. Counsel on both sides indicate that an appeal will be taken.

MILLION-DOLLAR TAX SUIT.

Mississippi Seeks to Collect Mammoth Sum from Bennett Will.

State Revenue Agent Adkins, of Mississippi, has created a profound surprise by filing a back tax suit against the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company, now a part of the Illinois Central system, claiming that over six million dollars worth of the capital stock of the road has escaped taxation for a period of eleven years and seeking to collect over one million dollars thereon.

PROTEST IS LODGED

Expected Kick from Colombia With State Department.

ANSWER IS SPECULATIVE

Document Will Be Seriously Considered Before Reply is Made. Contents are Not Given Publicity.

It was learned in official circles at Washington Sunday night that the United States of Colombia has lodged a protest to the state department against the action of the United States in connection with events which have occurred in the isthmus of Panama.

The terms of the protest was not made public, but it is known that strong objection is made to attitude of the United States in general and against interpretations made by this government of the treaty of 1846, between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia.

It is also known that the state department has the protest under serious consideration.

Cruiser Boston Reports.

Word reached the navy department Sunday of the arrival of the United States cruiser Boston at Panama. Commander Wiehl in reporting her arrival, announced also the receipt of instructions from the navy department which directs the keeping open of the transit of the isthmus. He also said that at this time the traffic was undisturbed.

The president's yacht, the Mayflower, left the navy yard at Washington Sunday for Colon. Aboard her is Consul General Gudgeon, the United States consul general at Panama, who goes to that place to assume full charge of the American consular affairs.

The Mayflower is expected to reach her destination in about eight days. On his arrival at Panama, Mr. Gudgeon will do business with the new government at Panama. He has full instructions from the secretary of state governing his dealings with the new government.

Admiral John G. Walker, president of the isthmian canal commission also was a passenger on the Mayflower. His departure was considerable of a surprise, no announcement to this effect having been made heretofore, and the first news of his going to Panama being given out by Secretary Moody.

Admiral Walker, it is stated, goes to Panama for the purpose of observing conditions on the ground and reporting to the president on the situation and on any changes that have occurred since the isthmian canal commission made its last report.

Rear Admiral John B. Coghlan, who is to assume command of the naval forces on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, was also on the Mayflower.

Special Diplomatic Agent Appointed.

Saturday's advice to the state department indicated a regular development of the new government of Panama. The most important announcement indicative of a speedy establishment of full diplomatic relations with the new republic was the appointment of M. Bruneau-Varilla, a Frenchman, and one of the financial agents of the Panama Canal Company, as the agent of Panama in the United States. With him the United States government will transact any necessary business in an unofficial way, pending the appointment of a regular minister plenipotentiary. M. Philippe Bruneau-Varilla is now in New York. His first official act was to officially notify the junta in Panama that the United States has recognized the de facto government of the republic of Panama.

British Trusts United States.

The British government has formally requested the state department to look after the interests of British subjects on the isthmus, and similar requests from other European nations are expected, all of which will be promptly granted.

PEACE HOVERS OVER ORIENT.

Russia and Japan Said to Have Reached Amicable Agreement.

The negotiations between Russia and Japan have so far advanced that the Associated Press is officially informed that the announcement of a settlement may be expected soon.

The terms of the agreement are not disclosed. It is only reported that a friendly adjustment of the differences between Russia and Japan is now as good as reached and that all prospect of war has disappeared.

WARSHIPS GUARD PORTS.

Colombian Troops Will Not Be Allowed to Menace Panama.

Embarking of Colombian troops from Buena Ventura or any other Colombian port of the isthmus of Panama will not be permitted by the Washington government and American warships will be ordered to any port upon receipt of an intimation that Colombian troops will attempt to call for the isthmus.

The Washington government holds that this policy is in the interest of the general good.

STOLE FOR TEN YEARS.

Cashier Tells of Manipulating Books to Hide Peculations.

At Newark, N. J., H. J. Hoover, until recently cashier of Licking university and two years ago assistant cashier of the People's National bank, has made a partial confession to the People's bank officials that he is a defaulter to the amount of \$36,000. He said he had been manipulating the bank's books for ten years.

SOLONS HOLD CAUCUSES

Democrats and Republicans Nominate Their Respective Floor Leaders and Other Officers.

The democratic members of the house in caucus at the capitol Saturday selected Representative John S. Williams, of Mississippi, as the unanimous choice of the minority for speaker. This action makes him the minority leader for the session.

The other nominees for the caucus were as follows: Charles A. Edwards, Texas, for clerk of house; E. V. Brookshire, Indiana, sergeant-at-arms; A. J. Julien, Georgia, doorkeeper; J. K. Jackson, Alabama, poetmaster; E. G. Bagby, Virginia, chaplain; I. R. Hill, Ohio; James English, California; F. Knight, Georgia, and Joseph Sinnott, special employees.

Except for one of the positions of special employee there were no contestants.

At the republican caucus Joseph Q. Cannon, of Illinois, was unanimously nominated to be speaker of the house of representatives.

The caucus adopted a resolution which insured reelection of the old officers of the house.

A committee consisting of Representatives Hemingway, of Indiana; Sherman, of New York, and Mann, of Illinois, appointed by the chairman, proceeded to the appropriations committee room and there advised Mr. Cannon of the action of the caucus. He was escorted into the chamber, where he was greeted with applause.

TO SAVE NATIONAL HONOR

Colombia Rushes Peace Agent to Panama in the Person of General Reyes—Displaces Washington.

A cable dispatch has been received in Panama from General Reyes containing the information that he has been appointed by the government of Colombia as peace commissioner with the duty of arrangements with the government of Panama to the end that the national honor may be saved.

Everything in Panama is quiet, but the circulation of the news of the appointment of Reyes resulted in enthusiastic celebrations not only because the general has many friends in the city, but for the reason that his mission is looked upon as assuring the independence of the isthmian territory.

Causes Displeasure at Washington.

The news of the appointment by Colombia of a peace commissioner to treat with the Panamanians is not received in Washington with any joy. It is generally believed that this shows that Colombia has practically decided that Panama will be able to hold her independence, and is making overtures for no other purpose than to demand a part of the \$10,000,000 which the United States will give for canal rights as the price of peace.

It is not believed that Panama will give ear to such a proposal, as there seems little need of her treating with Colombia at all, and should Colombia insist, it is feared that serious trouble may result.

Wild Rumors of Massacres.

A special of Sunday from Colon says: Wild rumors are in circulation that the American and other foreign residents of Bogota, the Colombian capital, are being massacred.

Saturday night Colon gave itself up entirely to popular demonstration. Bands of music paraded the streets until early Sunday morning, playing national and American airs, stopping in front of the residences of Colonel Shalen, Governor Melendez and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and there was not the slightest disorder.

O'BRIEN QUILTS IN DISGUST.

Irish Nationalist Decides to Resign His Seat in British Parliament.

A London special says: William O'Brien, Irish nationalist, has decided to resign his seat in parliament and as a member of the governing body of the United Irish League. He will also discontinue the publication of his paper, The Irish People.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS CIPHER

As to Legislation to Be Enacted Regarding Cuban Treaty.

A Washington dispatch says: There were some interesting developments Thursday as to the method of congressional procedure on the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

It has been generally supposed that a resolution or bill approving the treaty would be all that was necessary, but members of the house and some senators take an entirely different view. They say that a bill must be passed reducing the duty on the products of Cuba and that every provision affecting duties must be enacted.

FRENCHMEN ARE SURPRISED.

Appointment of Their Countryman as Diplomatic Agent Approved, However.

A special from Paris says: While satisfaction is expressed over the appointment of M. Philippe Bruneau-Varilla as diplomatic agent of the republic of Panama at Washington, attention is called to the fact that it is probably unprecedented for a French citizen to be selected to represent a foreign government without first consulting the government to which the appointee owes his allegiance.

COLOMBIA MAY REPENT.

Prospect of Negotiations Being Resumed in Canal Treaty Matter.

Reports were current in Washington Monday night to the effect that an effort was making whereby negotiations for a Panama canal treaty might yet be resumed with Colombia, notwithstanding the defection of the department of Panama and the establishment of an independent government there.

COLOMBIA IS RILED

In Great Rage Over Action of United States at Panama.

RECOGNITION DECLARED

Formal Action Taken at Meeting of the Cabinet in Washington. Important Developments of a Day.

A Washington special says: The United States government has recognized the de facto government of Panama.

It was announced at the state department after the return of Secretary Hay from the cabinet meeting, Friday morning, that the instructions have been sent to U. S. minister at Bogota (assuming that he has not yet left the capital), and Mr. Ehrman, the United States consul at Panama, and now acting consul there to the governments of Colombia and Panama, respectively, that the de facto government is recognized.

It was authoritatively stated that though the recognition of the new republic is of a business character at first, consisting of an authorization throughout our consular officials on the isthmus to do business with the new government as they did with the Colombian government, this will in turn be followed by full political recognition.

The events of the day as they developed relative to the situation on the isthmus were the recognition of the de facto government, the receipt of dispatches from Commander Hubbard, of the Nashville, the arrival in Washington of Consul General Gudgeon, of Panama, and the issue of orders to Admiral Coghlan to proceed forthwith to the isthmus with the consul general.

The decision to recognize the de facto government of Panama was arrived at after a protracted session of the cabinet at which every member was present except Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson. The president emphasized the importance of the recognition of the de facto government. With the withdrawal of the Colombian officials, the isthmus was left entirely without a government until that established by the secessionists should be recognized and this step seemed necessary for the transaction of the routine business of the United States on the isthmus.

The friendly relations which have so long existed between the United States and the republic of Colombia may be severed at any moment. Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge at Washington, is expecting an order for his recall to come at any time. Intense indignation against the course of the United States is being manifested at Bogota, the Colombian capital, and Minister Beaupre may have been given his passports before this.

The Colombians are charging all sorts of bad faith on the part of their government. They evidently believe that the United States has fomented the rebellion at Panama and is back of the new government, and there can be no question that they have a good deal of circumstantial evidence to support their claims. Of course Secretary Hay enters strong denial to these charges. He contends that the orders to Ehrman and Beaupre do not constitute recognition of the new government, but are merely the steps made necessary by force of circumstances. The withdrawal of Colombian troops from Colon, taken in connection with the announced policy of this government, seems to absolutely insure the stability of the new republic, under a sort of American protectorate. Colombia cannot send troops to Panama overland, because of the character of the country. She will be prevented from landing her troops at Panama or Colon on the plea that their presence would bring on bloodshed, so the Panama people can go on with the formation of their own government undisturbed unless Colombia induces some other government to interfere or can force submission of their case to arbitration.

The United States recognizes the new government on the isthmus and will not allow Colombia to land troops to regain her sovereignty. This action will cause a breach between Colombia and the United States.

At the hearing in the ship building trust case, Lewis Nixon said that many of the statements made in the prospectus were false.

Democrats in Washington for the extra session are hopeful as to the outlook of the party. They believe that Mr. Roosevelt can be beaten for the presidency.

During a theatrical performance at Vancouver, British Columbia, the American anthem was hissed and when the American flag was displayed a riot nearly resulted.

Russia and Austria will send an ultimatum to Turkey giving the latter a fixed term within which to accept the reform proposals.

Midshipman Little, Lofland and Chaffee have been dismissed from the naval academy for hazing.

In the Philo Bennett will contest, Judge Cleveland has rendered a decision adverse to Mr. Bryan. The judge finds that no undue influence was used by Mr. Bryan.

Sam Parks, the walking delegate, convicted of extortion, has been sentenced to two years and three months in Sing Sing prison. This sentence was passed on the charge of extorting \$500 from the Tiffany studios.

It is alleged that Parks, as walking delegate of the Housewives and Bridgemen's union forced the Tiffany studios to pay him \$500 to call off a strike. This was Parks' second sentence for extortion.

On the first he was released from Sing Sing on a certificate for a reasonable doubt.

BOOSTING SENATOR GORMAN.

Preference for Marylander.

A Washington dispatch says: One of the most notable features of the democratic situation is the almost unanimous sentiment among southerners for Arthur P. Gorman as the democratic nominee for president. The southern state delegations are talking Gorman in and out of congress.

TO ALABAMA'S DEAD